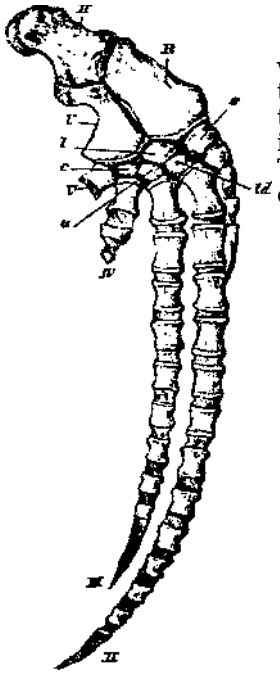
*Is** s[i]-en on the throat. **This** is especially **the cap*?** with the



'c \Vliui< , *Jtl*'grrj>trrft,* is in which group **the to** be **inzludetl. The whales of**

these two geitf:f'i "/yV/^oi/^y /ov/ **an* i *Sfegaptrra) have >t** large **number** of the **throat furrows — as many** as sixty have been counted. Some other Whales have *n* smaller **number** ; thus ***IZharhiwMctes* has but** two **on** each side, ant! **the I'hyseterid ae have not many more. These** furrows are **absent in very** young

embryos. It is **thought by** Professor Kitten thai that they allow of a wide **opening of the**

The blow-hole of Whales is, of course, tlift aperture of the nostrils, which ure not so far back in the foetus as in the adult. By the characters of the nostrils the Toothed Whales can be distinguished from the Baleen Whales ; in the latter the orifice is double, in the former single. In embryos of Dolphins, however, the two apertures axe quite independent. The phenomena of spouting have often been misinterpreted.[1] When the Whale breathes, the expired air rushes out through the nostrils. The water vapour in the breath condenses into drops of water in the cold Arctic regions where the phenomenon has been mainly observed. Hence the idea that water taken in at the mouth is expelled through the blow-hole. As the Whale approaches the surface to breathe, it may be that some of the water of the is

Fro. 181.—-Dorsal surface of bo»es of right anterior **limb** of Round-headed **Etolphiu** ***(Ottibicephalustnelas),*** x -j\. The shaded portions of the digits axe cartilaginous. cf

[1] *s **And at hi* gilltf** draws in, and at his **trunk ftpouti** out, a se%*' wrote **Milton, and think many** others.